THE CONFEDERATI

A. M. GORMAN & CD., Proprietors.

TERMS: DAILY EDITION, for & months

TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 me

THE CONFEDERATE

WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1864

That they may more effectually screen from the public view their real purpose, and the more scurely ceatch the unwary and mislead the ignorant, the organ and leaders of the Agitators have dropped, for the moment, their t breatening and dennuciatory strain, and now pretend that the main purpose of their Convention is to aid with its advice the common Government-to remove doubts as to the exercise of power, and to bestow power where greater power is needed. They further pretend, that the Convention can hasten peace. and propose to offer terms of negotiation .-The Standard of February 2nd says :- Such "a Convention would certainly have the power "to treat or do anything else; but if that 'should not be done, any one State could de-"mand terms for ber co-States and herself, "and insist that the Federal Government "should treat with her through the Confede-"rate Government, she submitting the terms "offered and secured to the latter."

And the Standard enquires :- "Would there be anything improper in that?" Certainly there would: not only gross impropriety, but crime-crime of immense magnitude. S long as North Carolina remains a member o the Confederacy, neither her people in the mase, nor her Legislature, nor her Governor por any Convention that the Legislature might call, have any legal or constitutional right to make any demand upon the enemy, or to "in-ist" upon anything at the hands of the enemy; either directly or "through the Confederate Government - She submitting the terms offered and received to the latter:" and any attempt upon her port to do so, will be revolutionary and criminal. By the Constitution of the Confederate States, which she has adopt d, and to which all her officers-Governor, Judges, Lawyers all have sworn allegiance—the sole power to make treaties is entrusted to the President and Senate of the Confederate States.

For the benefit of those people who are honest and wish to be informed, we quote the very language of the Constitution :- By the second clause of the second Section of the 2nd, Article of that Constitution, it is ordained, that : "He (the President) shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties." And by the first clause of Section 10 of the 1st article, it is turther ordained-that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation."-And by the 3d clause-"Nor shall any State enter into any agreement or sompact with another State, or with a Foreign power."

This Constitution, by the adoption of North Carolina, has become the supreme law of the land-binding her citizens in their consciences and in their acts. Its language is as broad as terms can exprese-its m-aning above cavil, doubt or dispute The very first step it should take towards a proposition either to the Government of Lincoln or to any co-State, whether made by an ordinance of by a resolution appointing comm seioners, would involve pressarily something in the nature of an agreement or compact-would be a violation of this supreme law of the land-and would be either treason or sedition. as the act n.ight indicate; and all the parties therein implicated would be liable to punish ment. To make the case more clean; Suppose North Carolina were in Convention to propose to Georgia to offer terms of negotiation to Mr. Lincoln, on the condition that his Government would recognize the Confederacy_ -provided that "Western Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri were not included" and Georgia were to accept; and they were to submit the terms to the Confederate Government; would there not be a compact, an agreement between North Carolina and Georgia, which they have no right to make? Unquestionally. And that agreement, being to dismember the Confederacy, by negotiation with the enemy, would itself be the overt act of Treason-and those who vote for it, as well as those who aid in executing it, would be Traitors, amenabloto capital punishment. The reference to the Confederate Government would not after the crime. "They submitting the terms offered and received"-by their negotitaions with an enemy, then at war with the Confederacy.

We are submitting this question to the people, upon a temporary concession that these agitators sincerely mean nothing more than to "treat" for peace-leaving out of view, for the present, that the Standard and all the agitators claim that this Convention could " do anything else." What would it be, then, but an impotent, useless, expensive assembly -- powerless for good; abounding in mischief-out trolling the Governor, the Judiciary and the Legislature.

If it were to make overtures for peace, it would do wrong, for "the South cannot " make overtures, for she is fighting for ex-" istence, and any offer on her part to treat. " would be considered a sign of weakness and "fear, . . . Just so long as a single "enemy is on her soil, just so long will she "fight. " If she were to offer less to "ber enemies, or attempt to do less, she would "be sworthy the spirit and mushood of her

Raleigh Standardadug. 10th, 1861. " As then, she cannot, by the deching of the Standard itself, make any overtown for pe

VOL:

RALEIGH.

Progs.

All the borders of this land are smitter with Frogs-the rivers and the dry land fring them forth—they even seem to full in showers from the clouds, and they "come into our houses, and into our bed chambers, and upon our people, and into our ovens and kneading troughe." They fill the air with croaking, and their dissonant notes stun whole neighborboods. Some of them puff up their cheeks to an immense magnitude and croak louder than the bellowing of a bull. It is said in Natural History, that the males only of these animals crosk; if so the frogs we speak of must be entirely of that gender-and their extermination is the more easy. The species of there Dutch Nightingales are singularly various,-There is the Fishing Forg-resembling the tadpole, but of enormous size-with head much larger than its whole body-his mouth is sometimes a yard wide-his upper and lower jaw are both armed with sharp teeth, and His palate and tongue are furnished in like manner. He is the Extortioner of the Frog genus. His eyes are on the top of his head and are encompassed with prickles. He sees all around-he has two long beards or filaments, small at the beginning but thicker at the end, and round like a fishing line. He hides, as Pliny says, in muddy water; and leaves nothing but his beard to be seen; when curiosity brings the small fish to see these filaments, hunger induces them to seize the bait and then these monsters in ambush, draw in their filaments and devour the little fish without mercy. These frog Extortioness know no compassion-feel no compunction-the bow els being taken out their body is transparent -and they have no soul, at least no vestige of one that can be discovered. Their whole life is an ambuen and a cheat. Without sympathy with any of their aquatic neighbors, they prey on al animals that fall into their clutch-

Then there is the "Leap Frog."-This. species is more remarkable for hiding than any thing else, and the facility with which he cau keep out of danger by his sudden and long leahs. His heart has but one ventricle. so that the blood can circulate without the assistauce of lungs-and thus he can stay a long n.e under water. Like certain hu CROAKERS that we wot of, he is silent in dry, auspicious weather. When the sun is bright and the day pleasant and hopeful, we hear none of the "Leap Frog's" nuharmonious and discordant bellowings; but let a dark day settle down apon the land, and gloom and rain storm, and at once these fretful croakers mike the air hideous with their unmusical com-

The common Toad has not the agility of the Frog. He is a torpid and insensate sort of being -with a broad body, a flat back, a large and swazging stomach, a slow, crawling, labored pace-he only bears resemblance to the other Frogs in that he too is a croaker. But he too bears a likeness to a species of humanity not uncommon now a days-we mean that class who inhabit shady offices. Both have the same harmless and defenceless nature-the same crawling and laggard pacethe same dark and undiscoverable retreatthe Toad sometimes being found in the bosem of an uncleft rock, or the heart of an old oak, just as these shady characters are found embesomed in surg offices, both unnoticed and both out of the way of danger-almost of discovery. Both have a most disagreeably sad grating crosk, and both emit a sort of venom which makes warts-the one on the individual that it touches the other on the Government that touches it. In ordinary times the Frog is only a common evil, but not unmixed with good. But when they come up in such immensity of numbers, of all species, they become a "plague in Egypt." We have no Moses to drive them out, but we have a great Uncle of his in our Governor Zebulon-and to his keeping we commit the Faoss. Or we may adopt a later precedent. It is said that the introduction of the Norway Rat into Ireland extinguished the entire race. If we could convert our Enrolling Officers into a species of Norway Rat, we should get rid of the Frogs and there would be no more croaking in the

A Nobleman - Capt. T. J. Jarvis, Captain of Co. B. 8th N. C. Regiment, gives an instance of patriotic sacrifice and noble generos ity seldom excelled during this war. In a communication to the Petersburg Express, he

As my company was marching through your streets on the 9th inst, a cold wintry morning, a citizen standing on the si-lewalk discovered one of my men, T. T. Dough, barefooted, his shoes having become worthless on the march from Kinston to Newbern, and call-ing Dough to him gulled off his shoes and put them on the feet of Dough. If others would do likewise, much of the suffering of our poor soldiers would be alleviated.

I am sure this kind bearted gentlemen will bless himself, and when he learns that Dough had marched barefooted, without a murmur, over sixty miles, part of the time over frozen ground, through mid and water, part of the time on thorns and thistles, and stood two days in line of battle, confronting the enemy, he will feel himself recompensed in his own generous heart, that he has bestowed an act of such beneficence upon one so deserving.

The Favatteville Observer mentions the significant fact, that the Raleigh Standard has not had a single word of Editorial notice of enlistment of the froops for the war. We foin the Observer in the doubt if there is another paper in the Confederace that in the Confederacy that has failed to

We have undoubted information passage of a bill by Congress, to suspend temporarily the privilege of the Habeas Corps

We have for sometime forescen that the would become a necessity-and in our priv conversations we were free to speak of it, with the hope that our opinion might have some avail, to stop the causes which were likely to bring it about.

But the suspension of the Habeas Corpus will not produce any inconveniencies to good and loyal people. The civil law will still have its force and authority in all matters touching the rights and persons of the gitizens except, when by treasonable or seditions practices they chouse to bring themselves under military low.

But this suspension will have one go

effect, that ought to gratify every father, wife, child or other person who has a son, husband, parent, kindred, or friend in the army. It will fill up the ranks of that army it will send other men, who have not done anything but yawn and stretch, to help the men who have done all the work-who will save from or share death with many a the pallant hero.

It will shield the army from " fudicial licks' that knocked men out of the service, and it will do no harm to any but the evil dispused. We shall be glad to read the promised reply of Mr. B. F. Livore, of this city, Counsellor at Law, to the decision of Judge French on the constitutionality of the "Substitute, Law."
We shall read this law paper with that attention which is due to its author. If it should be a little out of season, it will be the first exception we ever recollect to the rule-" better late than never." We might apply (we fear) that stage to our professional brother in another way-bute we deter that for the

The Enemy's Advance in Mississippl.

It seems to be true that Sherman, withean, army of from twenty-five to thirty thousandmen, has advanced from Vicksburg, and having succeeded in capturing Jackson, less continued his advance, and at the latest accounts had reached Morton distant this side about thirtyave miles. The further intelligence is, that at Morton he abandoned the Railroad leading to Meridian, and struck towards Enterprise, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It would seem to be the purpose of this bold movement to reach. Mobile. If this be so, there is a route before this venturesome General of one hundred and twenty miles from Enterprise, through a section of country not at all adapted to the support of

It is further stated, that Gen. S. D. Lee, of the cavalry, has remained in the rear of Sherman-that he has re-occupied Jackson, and holds the intermediate line between the enemy and his base of supplies. We do not keen what strength Gen. Lee has, nor dat the amount of force under the command of Lt. Gen. Polk may be. It we are deficient in men out there, it is due to the verations delay of Congress in meeting the call made by the President at the opening of the session last December. The coedition of the army was therein set forth in terms so candid as to have elicited from foreign journals the highest commendation. It was apparent to every thinking mind, that the army needed to be reinforced; yet Congress has debated for near three months and a balf, an now Committees of Conference are Funning wild between the Senate and House, endeavor ing to reconcile conflicting opinions. And press that has all along thrown every obstecle in the way of the increase of our army, ventures t speak of Gen. Polk's "embarge of the telegraph," as a "ridiculous order." The only amelioration of what some might otherwise con sider an insensate folly, is that the Editor e that paper has bimself been an officer and might have had opportunities of knowing how military orders ough! to be made in time o

How long is the country further to suffe before it be decided where such editors can b the most useful?

Our fair Gerespondent who sends us extrac from a Soldier Brother's letter, has our fulle endorsement of the execrations so justly 1 stowed upon the unworthy subject spoken But it has so often been told the same this by members of the army, that to publish the she furnishes us with, would be indeed "co ing pearls before swine." Next to the Se diere, we esteem our patriotic fair countr women ; and our lady friend's manifestation her devotion to the cause, is not to be w dered at, when we remember she has fo brothers in the army. May she live to then return to the home-roof, "with all the country's honors blest," bringing with the some victor dord who shall be worthy of poble heart and fair hand.

Personal.

We hear that some persons in this city complaining that our remarks on Frogs personal to them. Our editorial was a ge dissertation on the Frog portion of an ted nature. If it savored of personalityperson who will let us know in what par lar be feels aggrieved, thall have such exp tions at our hands as the subject admits.

ARRANGEMENT by the Superior Judges for the Spring Circuits: let Circuit-Judge Shipp - Ed- ston

sired Saturday that the

enced from J-ckein to Beerden and and were diverging to the direction-ranks. Enterprise is on the Mobile to ratiroad, a short distance South of Mobile, of to cut off communitation oily, by extreme. If communitaan incut bill, or their ile to abstracted, it is probable they so in the direction of Passagoule, which sady have in possessing and where we reported to be in their rear.

was compled by the enemy at dark minist of the 6th, our futous his d the place in the afternoon and full

Man Clarius says the monty was repulsed in his attempt to cross the back, at Memorphi's Forry. General word a battery to occurrent the Berry, uning with grape and consister, times ack. It is said show then present is: igo Freez. 'Attages' and Boar' cavalry y. The latter met the even of Aftern pages, and drives their back killed and wounded to the bands

under a begry fre from the stein appedition is queer the examinand

at Gape Line's Annua.—The Richmons of of Biology has been by passenger and district the original trains the original vision, and who left the frank that mornprious, and who left the fract that mornist large free were more about the Example, and it was the graphed impression army that Manks was folling back, or on themselves in large William States of the desire to our carefric the war as pageometric to be a care as pageometric to the desire to the matter of the desire. States on the matter of the desire. States on the matter of themselves, States on the height clear of them.

their for 75 caritals years, and he

- 推销 Belleville (Bill) 學學的國際門內部 **(水) (新) (本) (200** cittle a climinate in the result of the Course of the Cour The with com
"Confrience of the forest of the precipies, the they need to expect this forbearance to the precipies, the they need to expect this forbearance to be interested to the precipies, the they need to expect this forbearance to be interested to the precipies, whenever the great principle of the forbearance to be in the precipies of th THE PARTY TO SEE SECTION OF THE PARTY. C. 海中共同中華。蘇聯主義中共中共 **三五面 国际的** all partial and a dispute with THE RESIDENCE compliment t

presented for personal or for finding, and specifical sort inter shall sort a measurable for the set team of Beauty state purified for in this set. That on all said Theorem seems are interesting on the set, there shall be british as said seems are of thirty-them that one-third cents for exery dollar, sund that said one-third cents for exery dollar, sund shall be sellected by deducting the same at the Transfer to each more what of seems of secretary and seems of the payment of seems of the same at the Transfer to each more presented for payment or for banding, or in payment of Government stan, or ig pussers or in exchange for new notes as hereinster provided, and said Transfer set a shall be the state of the section of this set, small the first shap of January, 1860, at the rate of extrement cash with two shirth on the dollar, and at shall be the state to sixty six and it was far in two shirth on the dollar, and at shall be the state to sixty six and at a shall be the state to sixty six and at a shall be the state to the section of the section of the section of the section of the state of the state six of the state of the section on the dallar: Provided, that notes of the secondary and the list of January, 1866, which which may not be exchanged to new Trease of the secondary and the section of the secondary of the secondary state of the secondary and the list of the secondary and the list of the secondary and the secondary state of the secondary stat inge for old notes at the golden to the yew lane for three dollers to surtendered for exchange by the holders thereof or be received into the Trensury these the provisions of this sot with the holders of the demand or of the ideal notes, except they are instead to sixty six and two-third contains formation of one hundred dollers, after they are reduced to sixty six and two-third contains formational harden opinion that the shaller by the tax atomatic, may convert the formation of the ideal of the same that the shall be said to the same opinion and payents. the dollar by the tax attressed, may convert his could certificates bearing interest at the first of four per cour, pse annous, and psystem two years after a ratificially of a tracey of poece with the United States, unless assessed on writed into new notes.

See, a That to pay the regemen of the Chefernquent, not otherwise provided for the Secretary of the France of the Secretary of the France is burded to see state else pany officers and to see six per cent, burde to an unions, and the see state else pany officers, and the principal and different statement shall be seen to be the principal and different statement shall be under the principal and different statement the principal shall be under the principal and different statement shall be used to be under the principal and different statement shall be used to be under the principal and different statement shall be used to be under the principal and different statement shall be used to be used

at the Secultary of the Teamis hereby authorized in case
of the Government afficial rey the demand of any public
debt may be contracted after
this act, willing to receive the
thicate of indebtedness, to be
Secretary in such form as he
r, payable two years after a
a treaty of peace with the
saring interest at the rate of
r annum, payable semi-annurable only by special endersegu stions to be prescribed by
f the Trersury, and said corbe exempt from taxation in
teress. Secretary of the Treasury is crease the number of depo-net the requirements of this hat view to coppy such of several States as may deem Secretary of the Breasury dvertise this act is such news-in the several States, and by s as shall secure immediate he Secretary of War and the Navy shall rach cause it to eral orders for the informaand navy.
2d section of the act for the effection of taxes, approved ereby repealed.
Secretary of the Treasury is and required, upon the appealed of any call certificate. t section of the act to pro-og and further issue of Trea-red-March 28d, 1863, was

cafter deemed to be a bond, said act. lintary Bill. forces to serve during the War.

ides that all white men, re-iderate States, between the shall be in the miliory colerate. States during the hat all between the ages of service shall be retained were serving at the pas-es they are regularly disse they are regularly dis-red. Companies from one t into organizations from be transferred, provided dissent at the time they-organization. Individual the same privilege

at, at the expiration of he 1st of April next, and dollars, in a six per er and private then in

t no person shall be retion of this act by rea-charged, where no discharged, where no dis-pressor of having but no person who has tell on account of reli-ted the required telender military service. rm a reserve corps not te in which they re-

> t the last named per-wa regiment, and com-titled to the same pay s in the field. any person of the last end at the place of days, as required by sufficient reason, a the field during the

clerks, and of clerks, loyees or labo ers in current and Navy Derduies, shall be per-educated, by a board perform military serident may detail such duals. dealt may detail such duals required to be section of this act ay be needed for the Persons between rs of age shaft not The President in perform indispen-tments or bureaux

quartermaster or unnissary or assis-han those serving eld,) or officer in sy agent or pro-the conscript acr-tain or employ any uty, as herein promifit for milit prescribed by

the Confederate ficers of Congress, states, and such a officers as the e May be.

the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the

at the time for the articles by the commissaries of the State under the impressiment act.

The old law is re-enacted relating to rail-roads.

6. Nothing herein-contained shall be construed as repeating the set approved April 14, 1863, exempting contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States, and the drivers of post conches and hanks, from military service: Provided, that all the exemptions granted under this act shall only continue while the persons so exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

Sec. 11. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to grant details, under general rules and regulations to be issued from the War Department, either of persons between 45 and 50 years of age, or from the army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and nece sity re-

rween 45 and 50 years of age, or from the army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and nece sity require such details, and he may revoke such orders of details whenever he thinks proper: Provided, That the power herein granted to the President to make details and exemptions shall not be construed to authorize the exemption or detail of any contractor for furnishing supplies of any kind to the governmentally cases of said contract, unless the head or secretary of the department, making duch contract shall certify that the personal services of such contractor are indispensable to the execution of the contract. Provided further, That when any such contractor shall fail diligently and faithfully to proceed with the execution of such contract, his exemption or detail shall cease.

Sec. 12. That in appointing local boards of surgeons for the examination of persons liable to military service, no member composing the same shall be appointed from the country or enrolling district in which they are required to make such examination.

The Bax Bill.

An Act, to Lory Additional Taxes for the Common Defence and Support of the Government.

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact: That in addition to the taxes levied by the "set to lay taxes for the common defence and to carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved 24th of April, 1863, there shall be laying from the passage of this sit, in the subject of tax tion hereafter mentioned, and collected from every person, on-parturable, association or coporation, liable therefor, taxes as follows, to wit:

I Upon the value of property, real and personal and mixed, o every kind and description, not hereinafter exempted or taxed at a different rate, five per cout. Provided, That from this tax on the value of property amployed in agriculture, shall be deducted the value of the tax is kind delivered, therefrom, as assessed under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government. Provided, That so credit shall be allowed beyond five personal. The Jax Bill

thousand dollars.

III Property of every officer, soldier, sailor or marine, actually engaged in the military or may be service, to the value of one thousand dollars, provided that, the above exemptions shall not apply to any person, whose property, exclusive of household furnature shall be assessed at a value exceeding one thousand dollars.

IV. That where property has been injured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner there-of has been temporarily deprived of the use or occupancy thereof, or of the means of cultivating the same, by reason of the presence or proximity of the enemy, the assessment on such property may be reduced, in proportion to the damage sustained by the owner, or the tax assessed thereon may be reduced in the same ratio by the district collector, on satisfactory evidence submitted to him by the owner or assessor.

See, 6: That the taxes on property laid for the year 1964, shall be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act, and be due and collected on the first day of June next, or as soon after as practicable, allowing an extersion of ninety days west of the Missisippi river.—

The additional taxes on meomes or profits for the year 1863, levied by this act, shall be assessed and collected forthwith; and the taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864, shall be assessed and collected forthwith; and the taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864, shall be assessed and collected forthwith; and the taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864, shall be assessed and collected forthwith; and the taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864, shall be assessed and collected forthwith; and the taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864, shall be assessed and collected forthwith; and the taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864, shall the assessed and collected forthwith; and the taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864, shall

day of April, 1968, as levies a tax on incomes derived from property or effects on the amount or value of which a tax is levied by this act, or value of which a tax is levied by this act, and also the first section, of said act, are suspended for the year 1864, and no estimated rent, hire, or interest on property or credits berein taxed ad valuerem, shall be assessed or taxed as incomes, under the tax act of 1863. Sec, 8. That the tax imposed by this act on bonds of the Confederate States heretofore issued, shall in one case exceed the interest on the same, and each height when held by or for the same, and such bonds when held by or for minors or lunaties, shall be exempt from the tax in all cases where the interest on the same shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

From Minimum Present and dollars.

From Minimum Present at Menidian. Sunday forenous Lee enter d the place with a portion of his cavalry and destroyed everything we could not carry off that would be any service to the snemy. A cayalry fight took place in town, resulting in the enemy's defeat.

Leadrove them back to the infantry support, and that evening Meridian was given to them, cleaved of all the government property, as well as milroud cars and locomotives. Lee was compelled to hurs some of the rolling stock that could not be got away.

A rumor is also surrent that the Yankee cavalry had reached Gubs Station, twenty miles east of Meridian.

The general opinion among well informed persons from the vicinity of the Yankees, seems to be that their purpose is to continue their march contact their purpose is to continue their march contact the station, and thence move forward to the mar of Gen. Johnston.

A dispatch from Enterprise dated Feb. 16 reports no movements of the Federals in that direction.

Tost Dertificate of Stock....The under-larged her but the following Certificate, No. 1424 for \$500, issued to T. N. Cooper, Raleigh, dated July 20th 1863, and areigned over to Sam'l Martin. Every person is forbidden to purchase the same, as application will be made for its renew-al.

BAM'L MARTIN.

Salem, N. C.

BARL MARTIN.

Balem, N. C.

Notice—The subscriper having at February term 1884, of Wake C. C., been duly appointed and qualified as administrator of Samuel B. Morgan, succided, hereby gives notice to all percess to present their accounts, debts, claims and domands of every find against his said intestate, to himfor payment their necessary authorized within the time presented by law, otherwise this notice will be pleed in bar of their recovery.

Notice also given, that as Administrator aforewild, he will on the 8th daysof March maxf, at the late drelling house of his and intestate, stamuel B. Morgan, deceased, in the county of Wake, offer for sale, herse, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, farming stancies is a large quantity of manufactured tobacco a bozze, and less tobacco, cotton in bales, house held and kitchen furniture, and other retieles, on a create of furleys months; a large quantity of the parchasers. Said role will be continued from day to day until all is sold. At the seize these and place, I shall offer for bire a large anather of account always at your day until all is sold. At the seize these and place, I shall offer for bire a large anather of account always at the required of the hires.

February 18, 1862.

Littland Lavy, Adm'r.

Talgetlaythe, James 12, 1864. Wanted.

SOURT OF EQUITY

THE- CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1864

The Action of Congress.

We lay before our readers the action Congress in the last moments. The Currency and Military bills, and the Tax bill have all been passed, and have been approved. The Currency bill will afford grounds for complaint and grumbling. This was to be expected .-On such a subject, to please every body was simply an impossibility. Congress has met the necessities of the nation. It has laid a tax to meet the wants of the governmentand it holds out a system of funding adequat to absorb the redundancy of the currency-to make the new issue equal to gold-to destroy hoarding, and to save the nation from bankruptcy. There is no repudiation in the matter-and the bill approaches as near equality as could 'e expected. The Military bill will designate the weak and timid-the morey maker, millers, mayors, town Commissioners Justices of the Peace and Home Guard officers, &c , all of whom we hope may now be dispensed with, or their places supplied by men old enough to do the duties of their places, and too old to serve in the field. We shall soon call upon Gov. Vance not to stand in the way of filling up the army. The soldiers want help-they are looking to see who gives and who withholds it. He is the soldier's friend who sends them the most men-to help them stand guard, dig entrenchments, work roads, do picket, AND FIGHT. Congress has earned well of the soldiers and their friends at home. The authority to suspend the Habeas Corpus was asked for by the President, and given by Congress in terms expressive of its confidence in the integrity and discretion of

Let no good man be alarmed, "The liberties of the people are (Nor) laid at the feet of the President." No liberty will be disturbed, except of traitors, conspirators, those who assist the enemy, exciters of servile insurrection, deserters and their encouragers, traders with the enemy, spies, inciters to abandon the Confederate cause, bridge burners, telegraph destroyers, &c. If the Standard means to class the people with these characters, he does the people great injustice.

the Executive.

These characters had better not wait for the 8th of April to say their prayers. They had better begin to pray immediately, and pray without ceasing, if peradventure some saving grace may resoue them from the devi: -a despot to whom their liberties have been some time surrendered.

We shall discuss these matters more at

Deserters -- Who Responsible.

In the Standard of vesterday we find the following:

"Some of the the Destructive journals, for *party purposes, are endeavoring to produce "the impression that the STANDARD is respon-"sible for desertions from the army. There "is no foundation for tirts charge, and these "journals know it."

If we would attribute a fault to the Standard that does not properly belong to it, then we are wholly ignorant of our own nature.-We are convinced that the editorials of the Standard have produced desertions from the army, and that that paper is responsible for the most lamentable consequences. We would fain hope that this result was not intended -but of the result itself, we have undoubted evidence. This evidence in part we now lay before the public

First, we have seen letters and have heard from officers of the army who are perfectly reliable, that on several occasions when the executions of deserters have taken place, the condemned men have stated in their last moments, that they were induced to desert by reading the Standard. There are several

Second, we have now before us a letter from a Captain of the 2nd Regiment of State Troops and we have lately had an interview with the Captain bimself. He gave us in person, and gives in the letter a statement of a visit which he bately made to a soldier from Randolph-of the 4th Regiment, by the name of King-who was under condemnation for deserted ?- and he replied. "I did not like the President's proclamation, because the Standard led me to believe that the Government was corrupt, and would soon go down-and North Carolina would return to the Union

Again-we have another letter f.om another officer, a private letter addressed to a friend and sent to us by that friend. This letter refers to the same execution. Its writer says that he visited the man, King, from Randolph, the day before his execution, and in that interview he stated to him, that he owed his then present position to the writings of the Standard. Lt Goff, of the 4th Reg't; conducted the execution. In the moment when the eyes of the condemned were blinds why we have devoted ourself to the task. folded, and earth forever shut upon his view -facing the rifles which were aimed at his heart, just before the command was given to fire into his body-he stated to Lt. Goff "that the Standard paper had brought him to that."

This is the testimony of the dead man .-What PARTY bad he to serve? The officers are responsible and respectable men, and their names may be had for the asking .-We know not how this may affect the Standard. For ourselves, rather might a rifle ball crash through our brain, than have this woo begone cry, from the depth of the grave. ringing accusation in our ears, as an accessory

We see by a notice in the Charlotte Bulletin hat Governor Vance is to address the people at Statesville, on to-morney. We hope our the positions taken by the Governor, on the lite future exercises the Progress and through it upon the points of the weaker it for the market?

The positions taken by the Governor, on the lite future exercises the Progress and through it upon the points of the future of the market?

The positions taken by the Governor, on the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the Governor, on the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the Governor, on the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the Governor, on the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the Governor, on the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the Governor, on the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the Governor, on the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the Governor, on the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the Governor, on the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the Governor, on the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the Governor, on the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the Governor on the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the Governor on the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the Governor on the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the governor of the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the governor of the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the market?

The positions taken by the governor of the lite future exercise of the pen to the lite future exercise of the pen to that of the lite future exercise of the pen to the

When we commenced to edit The Confeder we did not expect to be brought in contact with the above named paper. We had our reasons for observing ellence with regard to it; among which, one was, that we found a well set'led conviction in the public mind, that the oster-sible Editor did not wholly control its editoria, columns, but that they were open to outsiders inder his cover. And as we did not wish t start a rabbit in the open field and have him to escape into somebody's private warren, we pre ferred to forego the bunt altogether.

Several reasons have, however, contributed o necessitate a change of course on our part, First of these is a sense of public duty. It has eemed to us all the time, that the political conduct of this paper was more dangerous Char that of the Standard; for it possessed all the bad qualities of the latter, while it lacked all the good traits that the Standard unquestionably ossesses. The one being an open and bold vender of a distinct poison-while the other nixes his doses with a variety of deleterious drnos Resides this, a paper for which we have reat respect, the Sentinel of Richmond, has lately brought the Progress into a prominence that magnifies its capacity for harm. The inhe did not know the state of affairs in North Carolina. In addition—the Progress, in a side way (and

we think we know the "ear marks") has made an allusion to us-of course to misrepresent us-for no other notice could have eedexpected. The allusion was so distinct as to make it impossible to escape our observation. Being thus obliged to admit the Progress into the arena of our contemplated discussion, we shall treat it as an adversary, and confine ourselves strictly to the discussion of its political perits and demerits. It claims to be a neutral paper-and if it understands by that term what we do as applicable to itself, then there will be if difference of opinion between us on that score. It to have no opinion of its own, at all constitutes this character of neutrality-then no one will forbid the claim that the Progress sets up to it. If, on the other hand, to be at the service of most anybody's opinion, "an eclectic rather than an insipid original," constitutes a neutral, then the Progress is a model for an artist who would chisel out this statue-for (to change the metaphor,) surely it is a swimming place for all fish, whose adaptation is shallow water.
We are now fairly started in our contest to shallow water.

with the Progress-a berculanean undertaking it is, at least in one point of view -- as those will at once understand who are familiar with the labors of Hercules. Before we proceed to take points about the Progress which will demand heavier ordinance than that we propose at present, we wish to get position so as to command certain outposts to the citadel of our cotemporary. The sentinel, which the Progress keeps to watch against attack, is a volunteer enlisted under the name of self-complacency-a more untiring body guard it were difficult to discover. He is sleepless and vigilant-not only the watchman for the inner lines, but the exponent of the garrison in all its dealings with the foe. This sentinel we mean to capture or destroy. But we weary of the figure and will run it out no longer. It is as difficult with the subject to nake a trope, as a troophy.

When we spoke of the self-complacency of the Progress, we meant that freedom from mental or bodily perturbation-that majestical sense of consequence, with which the Progress indites such editorial as this-(we only give the substance, not having the file :) we hear that "Dr. Hoge is speaking in his address of the sympathy of Euglish people with the cause of the Confederacy-All bosh." There is no insipidity in this disposition of a man. It is true that Dr. Hoge is a most emineut preacher and teacher-of finished education -capable of observation; and incapable of falsefying what he has seen-and with ample opportunity of acquiring the information he volun eers. But out of the peculiar armory which the Progress can command, a weapon is furnished which dispatches him at a blow.

· Or-alluding to the supposition that General Polk in Mississippi had inhibited telegraphic communication-our Progress asserts the consequence of " such ridiculous orders." Now admitting all the equaldesertion. The soldier was asked why he ity of rank, capacity and intelligence—and there is some approach to equality-for Genl. the Regiment, and I did not come back under Polk is only a Lieutenant General and the Progress was a Lieutenant and Gen. Polk has seen some fighting, the Progress has heard it-the only difference being in the employment of separate scuses. Nevertheless, despite the equality, we claim that the presence of Gen. Polk at the spot would incline the weight in his behalf, if any other than the Progress was the contravening authority. One useful lesson is taught in the fate of the two gentlemen who, have fallen under the Progress -and that is, that great men may be slain by a kick, as easy as by a

On Monday we shall progress with the subject; and the public will then see the reason

The Raicigh Progress --- Continued. With all its professions of neutrality, this paper, so far at least as its editorials are concerned, has been the systematic supporter of the Convention agitators. It is true occasionally, when some grave cogent reason has modified its tone, it has for the nonce adopted a sort of non-commitalism for the purpose in view; but the reader could have no difficulty in assigning its true position, nor fail to derive from its columns a correct-conclusion of the side it advocates. It has been an agitator of the most consummate dye. When we shall obtain a copy of its files, we shall be able to furnish complete proof of the attitude it has held. For the present, it will be sufficient for our purpose to adduce such testimony as this:

The agitators themselves regard it as a member of their faction. In the Greene County reriend Drake of the "Express," will furnish solutions is to be found this commendation of

The Raleigh Progress.

people" are threatened by the Bankees. Our aghinst which is necessary this "bold and fear less defence"; and it is against our own Govern ment that this McDuff is invited to lay on While the Progress has obtained this recogni tion at the hands of the agitators, the Yankees are unequivocal in their understanding of its place. We have before our eyes scopy of the "North Carolina Times," published at Newbern by one Geo. Mills Joy. On its one side it has a column from the New York Tribbine, edited by a Yankee called Horace Greely-on the other, near a column from the editorials of McDuff. On that of the ancient Horace, it makes no comment at all-but on that of the modern McDuff, it comments for a column, deriving from it an editorial styled "The Sentiment of North Carolina," One of the chief ingredients of this sentiment it alleges as fol-

"Dragged out of the Federal Union by foul "conspiracy, misrepresenting the people, she "(North Carolina) fidds herself again carnestly "and sealously contending for her rights against Davis' despotism.

North Carolina Times - Yankee "And what can it mean, unless it indicates secession from secession."

North Carolina (Tankee) Times. In the column from McDuff, of the Raleigh Progress, is found this sentiment :-

"We tell Mr. Foote that the people of "North Carolina who set out to fight for freedom and liberty, will not submittee a Dicta-"tor in the person of any living man, . "but if we are to have a Distator and a mil inary despotism, North Carolina will fall "back upon her own sovereignty."-Raleigh Progress, Dec. 31st-as copied into the Yapkee Times.

Let the public note: The Yankee calls our Government the "Davis despotism." The Progress denounces it as a "Dictator and a military despotism." We rather think the Yankee is the milder of the two. "The Yankee calls the remedy " secession from secession ;" the Progress calls it a " fell back upon her own sovereigaty." We rather think the Yankee the more intelligible of the two. One thing is certain-here are two veritable Mo Duffs-both "laying on"-with cudgels so much alike that their blows are almost identical. But if anything were wanted to fix the status of McDoff, we have it in the following extract from its columns, which we take from an exchange

"We learn that Mere is a very large peac " party in Georgia, and that the peace feeling "is very strong, and that prominent men "openly advocate State action. . Gov. "Brown, we learh from good authority; favors State action." Raleigh Progress

Here are three announcements, ere this, no doubt, transferred from the columns of the Progress to those of the Yankee "Times at Newbern, as evidence to our enemies of the Georgia sentiment. 'What' are they ?' First, That there is a large peace party i Georgia. Does that mean that the people Georgia design peace on the basis of indepen dence? Clearly no-for if this had been the meaning it would have been stated :- but the statement is "a large party"-party as contradistinguished from the whole. Now as every man, woman and child would thank God for peace on the terms we have stated, this party must be for prace on some other terms. The meaning is solved by the next proposition-that " prominent men openty advocate State action." State action /-what State action? If there were any State action that Georgia could take that would be legitimate, and this is what is meant, then why use the phrase that prominent men openly advocate it? The concluding proposition is, that the Progress learns " from good authority, -that " Governor Brown favors State action." The meaning is too explicit to be doubted : It is that the agitators in this State have sympathizers in Georgia, who wish peace " on the best terms they can get,' . by State action, irrespective of the Confederate Government,

and if necessary, opposed to it. Let us see how Georgia papere understand the Progress. We quote from "The Intelligencer" published at Atlanta; a first class representative of Georgia sentiment. This paper of February 12th says: "P. ace parties and State action." This is the last pretext started by the traitors in North Carolina to carry out their infamous plans."

Then is copied the above extract from th Progress. The Intelligencer then goes on "The people of this State (Georgia) are "for a return of that peace and prosperity which once blessed their country; but not at the price of independence and honor, o Nor will there ever be found a mar " bold enough to disgrace the State of Geergia " by advocating any such principles as those " which have been brought forward by the peace party of North Carolina."

State delion " (saye this paper) " that the different States shall ignore the Confederate "Government and endeavor to come terms with the North. It is the ery of the " traitor."

How does the Progress relish this respons from Georgia? We have looked in vain for any other sentiment from that State, and we blory to find our Southern sister thus sweeping, "like chaff before the wind" the unjust aspersions that would calumniate her charac-

Thus is the status of the Progress fixed by its allies-hy the Vankee organ in Newbern-by loyal papers of other States-and by itself. We commend these thoughts to the Progress they are worthy of its serious meditation. If

now that the privilege of the Habeas Corpus may be suspended by the President, if in his judgment the public safety requires it, will not such editorials produce the necessity? And if the authority be exercised, will not the Presiforce military law, deem it his duty to regard this as a military offence, the least punis for which would be to transfer the party from If it has made an ugly " record," and design

Raleigh Standard, July 30th, 1806. - The First Clash.

EXPLANATION OF THE " IFE." There has been snother meeting in Gre We observe the names are the same as the at the last agitation meeting in that county This meeting presents the following proceed

Resolved, That while we will pheerfully support any sound Conservative, we will take pride in recommending to the people of North Carolina, W. W. Holden, a patriot and statesman, as our first choice for Governor.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Standard and Daily Progress."

This is very atrange, even for the agitators of Greene. Why, at their last meeting they heartily endorsed Gov. Verce—and appealed to him " to go with the people—to stand by them and die by them—that his God was the people's God, and the people's God was his

Now, they no longer ask him to go with them or stand by them, except so far as to see somebody else fill his place. Now, the very modestly request—that he will only DIE

There is one comfort—they still have con fidence in "McDuff"-tor they send the proccedings to the Progress for publication. But what is to become of McDuff? Why he has made himself the special champion of Gov. Vance: has time and again assumed to speak for him-so much so as to create the appre hension that the editorials came from a source close by the Governor's side. We incline to wonder whereabouts McDuff will lay on now? Perhaps he will steer clear of the contest altogether, and only continue to lay on, for the edification of brother Joy, (Yankee,) -that is, inon our Government.

One thing is certain, the " if" and if" that, but a little while ago we "saw through a glass darkly," now stand up before us face to face. Lok out for Johnston next, with T. Hardy, Sect'y, rejuvenated in the person of our competitor, Dr. Leach-and Guilford after that, with orators full of plether. and eggs and boys-and what there is left of our "old friend and classmate." To the recipient of this demonstration we would advise-no modesty. Take the gifts the gods have sent :

A Braten tower if Danze had not made, She ne'er by Jove had been a mother made. Georgia.

A late number of the Standard published a letter, purporting to come from Augusta, signed "Georgia," as an unmistakable evidence the sympathy of the Empire State with the agitation in North Carolina. The Atlanta 'Intelligencer" makes a fitting response to this communication. It says:

"All who read, will know the statements of "Georgia" are totally false There is no such party to the knowledge of the people as a "peace party" in this State. dares to sully the name of Georgia by using it as a signature upder his dastard and treasons able article? This State will not suit tories and peace men, for neither their toryism nor peace sentiments" will be permitted here.

We permit neither treason nor traitors in our midst, and of this fact the dastard who wrote the letter alieded to, is well acqua nted.

Thus is the probe put to the vitals of this Georgia " communicant, with a point of steel. But there is one phrase in the article of the Intelligencer, to which we take exception : This is Georgia, not North Carolina." North Carolina no more permits treason and traitors than does Georgia. Her Press ex poses seditions and treasonable practice, and those who practice either, with a firm, decided and unequivocal reprobation-and will demand justice upon their guilty heads to the full measure of their offending. While her soldiers -peers among any-will continue, as they have already done, to write ber imperishable devotion to the cause in letters of gold and letters of blood-they will build her monument of faithful service on a base as sold as the "rock of ages"-and it will kiss the heavens at as lofty a height, as heroic achievement can elevate renown. And at the day of the solemn feast, her people-sons and daughters-participants of the nation's sorrows-entitled to share its joys-will sit down among the proudest and worthingt at the outspread board-while the insignificant number of her unfaithful and un worthy will not be missed from the grand entertainment.

Address of Congress to the People. The Richmood Sentinel of Friday contain the address of Congress to the people of the Confederate States, which was adopted by both Houses. It is au admirable document, and "will become a household word throughout our country. As a temperate, yet nervous and manly exposition of the causes which impelled to a separation from our late associates, and the atrocities with which the enemy have conducted a war begun in perfidy and outrage, i cannot fail to have a large influence in foreign countries, at the same time that it will confirm and enimate the resulte of our own people to endure the utmost severities of f rtune as in Spitely to be preferred to the rule of our five We shall publish this address in The Confede rate perimps to-morrow and next day-its great length preventing its publication in on

THE PROGRESS. - Since the article in this issue was written relative to the Progress, we have received, that paper of yesterday, in which we find expressions of kindness and courtesy towards the Editors of the Confederate-and. indeed, that he has even " defended " us tha he has not assailed us, and he has no desire to dopen, &c., &c. We desire no "dofence" from that source, nor-any " controversy " with nese is with the public, and the "reco which the Progress has made for Harlf - enThe Recretary of the Navy; The Richard Spatial of Thursday his

Departments in mage income give place to it is a day he two. An the Santi-sel observes—Mr. Mallory has been the charge of many a flippant criticism. His reposition has been made the sport of a helical willings.

The Report will show the orner injustice the assaults which have been so freely und spon the Mary Department, and will relieve the minds of the people from the prejudices and mortification which these questits naturally

After an investigation intercomity and faith fully made, the committees of both House units in a full and generous tindication of the Navy Department and its shief, from the ignirant and inconsiderate, if pot manton, account ions that have purered them. They be that Mrs Mallopy has been "yigilant, ous and energatic in employing the mann within his power to purchase and build a navy." The extraordinary difficulties under which he has labored are postrayed, and they are such as will, at least, secure the public's in in the sace. if not their sympathy, and will satisfy all rea onable citizens of the injustice which has been done him. We hope with the comm "our naval triumphs will yet rival the heroic and brilliant achievements of our land forces."

Suspension of the Rabear Corons

We publish in this issue the Act of Congres suspending the Habers Corpus act in certain cases. An examination of the Act will convince all persons, that no danger need be apprehend Ed that the rights and liberties of any tre friend to the Confederate cause will be abridged or interfered with under it. Some may claim to be such, and yet be guilty of every unfriend ly acts. These may very well fear the opera

Those who are guilty of treason, or treason able efforts to subvert the Government; or of conspiracies to everthrow the Government or resist its lawful authority; or of combining to assist the enemy, giving him intelligence, or aid and comfort in any way; or altempting to excite servile insurrection; or deserting to the enemy, or encouraging others to desert, or harboring deserters, or of attempting to social military service—as, for instance a principal trying to avoid the law requiring him in the field, by sueing out a writ of habens corpus before one of our Judges; or spies or other emissaries of the enemy; or holding correspondence or other improper intercourse with the enemy; of of unlawful trading with the enemy; or of conspiracies or attempts to liberate prisoners of wer held by our Government; or of attempts or conspiracies to aid the enemy; or of niding or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, as some of the executed men eny they had been; or burning bridges, railroads or telegraphs; or of treasmable designs to impair the military power of the Government, by destroying or attempting to destroy any of fte

He that has not been, and shall not hereafter be guilty of these high crimes, has nothing to fear from this Act. But those who have been, or may hereafter be guilty of such baseness, may indeed well fear and tremble. And who will say aught against their punishment, or cept it be their fellow-instigators whe have been crafty enough to keep their own necks out of the halter?

Latest News by the Mails.

Up to the present writing we have received nothing further by telegraph of the operations against Mobile. Before going to press with this paper we shall probably be put in possession of the latest intelligence. We find in the Richmond papers of Saturday, the following official despatch to the War Depart-

"Mostle February 19-2 P. M. General Cooper de . :

"Farragut has not renewed his attack on Grant's pass. His ficet lies of the pass in the sound. The weather is too bad for action.— Sherman's corps is not advancing down the Mobile and Ohio road. No landing has yet been reported in the direction of Pascagoula, D. H. MAURY, Maj Oen'l."

An official despatch was also received in the course of the day, which reduces the enemy's demonstration at Quitman to a very unimportant affair. Former despatches overrated the enemy's force. General Maury repurted on Friday, that he had made a close reconnoise sance of the enemy's force at that point (which s about one hundred miles from Mobile) and that it did not number more than a thousand mon. The whole affair was probably a raid on some treatle-work of the Mobile and Obie

From this information i is deduced that the movement of Sherman is evidently hot intended directly for Mobile, though co-operative with an expedition against that city fro New Orleans. If he leaves Missingly if will be to move against Selma, Alabama The whole movement is preliminary to the Spring campaign, when the bracetion of the Con Transaction of the Griff, Such is the programme adombrated by the New York Time.

GEN: VANOR.-A privatel stier form Gen. Robert Vand recently captured in East Tennessee, received by flag of 17 dec, states that he is onjoying good bealth, sail diding to well as could be expected nuclear the some any is the most desirable of all till in kee places of imprisonment. If this him is a be applied to any place of "Superior of the latest of the latest

The examination of Man. Pa-before the C. S. Commissioner was collected on Friday hist.

Confederate States.

11. Of conspiracies to overthow the ernment, or conspiracies to resist the lauthority of the Confederate States. III. Of combining to assist the enemy, of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or giving him aid aud-comfort.

or giving him sid and consfort.

1) Of conspiracies, preparations and attempts to increase vile insurrection.

V. Of descrious or encouraging descritors, of harboring descriters, and of attempts to avoid military service: Presided. That in case of pulpable wrong and oppression by any antordinate officer upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his operior officer shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party, and the autordinate shall be dismissed from officer.

VII. Of holding berrespondence or interinese with the enemy, without necessity, and

Vill. Of unlawful tracing with the and other offences against the laws of the

IX. Of consideration, or attempts to te prisoners of war held by the Confedrate

the is to aid the cur my.

XI. Or persons advising or inciting there to absord the Confederate cause, or to resist the Confederate States, or to adhere to the XII Of unlawful burning, destroying or

i juring, or attempting to burue destroy or in-

j re any bridge or railroad, or telegraph in ine of communication, or property, with the intent of aiding the enemy.

XIII. Or reasonable designs to impair the nilitary power of the Government by destroying, or attempting to destroy, the vessels or arms, or munitions of war, or at any long dries, workshops, or other property of the Confederate Stat s.

Sr 2 The President shall cause proper

officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested, or detained, in order that they may be discharged it improperly detained, unices they can be appendly fried in the due

Sec. 8. That during the suspension afterepelled, in person, or to return the body of any person or persons detained by him, by the authority of the President, Secretary of War, or the General officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department; but upon the certifi-cate and routh, of the officer having charge cate and routh, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such persons is detained by him a prisoner for any of the causes berein before specified, under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of hubous corpus shall immediately cease and remain suspended to long as this act shall continue in force for himself descriptions of the set shall continue in force for himself descriptions and the set shall continue in force for himself descriptions.

for ninety days after the next meeting of

What Does It Mean? The Nersh Carolina Standard of this date,

out circulated in this city ... yesterday erening has " forty save one" lines of Editorial matter in it-of which the following is the most prominent:

The Standard Seavended. The publication of the Standard is for the present appended. Due notice will be gib of the resumption of publication. Our changes will confer a favor by continuing their visits a hile the publication of the Standard is thus temperature. ard is thus temperarily suspended; nearwhile we shall be glad to see our fer

We forbest remark for the present, by self-What des it mest? Another

the store so the Editor peopling to

who may be passing through Roleigh, and to car from them generally, verbally or by

opp C. H., for an advesse

while "our old briend" and man frame, carrying man

and so much is atrust of his self preservation, to the friend well. We have often which made him so boom a der The vitt me were his familiare t of his warm-board and general re, the Madon flow moroseness, his gentle man, to his neighbor's faults, and how falling from that sharp sercam and bitting which seeded and morbid minds are apto mitivate, he shows by the light of an open and frust candor, which some of his companion could ever imitate. This kind of sincerity a preserved—and we thank him for its manifestation to the full amount of the due.

"Our old friend" very properly tkinks we mes we would to the full; but "in these would dimes," justice is the last favor that ly tell our ansient schoolmate, that one of the tots we had in view in assuming a position from surries just such "old friends" as ho-gar purpose being to try and keep them from hing elected more, rapidly than they could

French receipts for deligicies would not it "our old classmate.". Ife mistakes his instare, if he thinks he is an epicure. Never-fieless we may serve him. We no longer aspire to be Brigadier General. We have reported to the Enrolling officer, and are now a Conseript, and we are in active service, perhaps fighting against larger oilds than any private in the army. We have reason to hop soon to be called to the field. When we are, we are promised a round of our own selection As "our old timed" is feeble of bealth and indisposed to the we can easily have my detailed as a too, who find fought at Williamsburg, Seven in the trenches before Biehmond-at Methaticsville, Cold Harbor, Whit Oak Swamp, South Mountain and Sharpsbug. What an honoreth post to be associated with these wonts, even in this remote way. And then as cook, there would be an excellent opportunity to give to each a charming old College chum nice "French receipts," and tosse too that he nice "Project receipts," and tosse too that he served them up, and that the squad devoured the wholes of them, not leaving so much as a

the thore we can give him a Confeder. ate receipt that rill do him good. As he is too feeble to go into the field, let him keep quiet at home. Let him mix a little love of country called trictism, with a sincere wish for its and a patriotic hostility to the enemy: this well stirred by the Guilford boys, a couple of eggs thrown in, and take a good every minute-abataining all the time deleterious ideas of sovereign meetings to up the Confederacy-and this receipt will his heart good. His complaint is a chronic one and the cure may be slow, and he may offer some comment, but his case is not a mortal one and strict regionen may at least prolong he life. We placed him in association with Mr. Reade by mistake. If we had thought of the Standard's idea of Mr. Reade, that be was "s'speak and an oily demagogue," we should never have put "our old friend" for company so foreign to his taste. We shall not commit the fault again. We shall keep him bereafter along side of his old crony, Mr. Dick. All his neighbors will at once recognise what comfortable bed fellows they! will make; or may put him with the Standard, unless be walks out of nights-in that ones we could not consent to disturb our steady neighbor.

We bid "our old friend" adleu. We wish ! may "be let live" as far as we can do so when he shall stand in need of us, we will contribute to this end. We know few men less prepared for deather and we trust that ample timemay be afforded him to set in order a house that we regret to say needs both soonring and white-washing.

Again farewell to "our old classmate"----the

revival of our acquaintance is as pleasant as our former association—and the pleasant is enhanced by the avidence our "old blend" has given, that good society sometimes is congenial

- To SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STATE JOERNAL. To Supermany to the STATE Journal.—
Do commercing the publication of The Confederic, we stated that we would supply with tills paper all the subscribers to the Journal when terms of subscription. This we have, does and are doing; but we distorting the paper white the time marked is out, galves many be sent up to renew the placer that he time marked is out, galves many be sent up to renew the placer that the time that the time it is to relocate the first or about the subscriber that the time it is to relocate that we cannot to further than The Proposed Convention

On yesterday, after our article for our less the 17th was put in band, we received the etteville Observer with a leader on the topic; and we are confirmed in the view, we have taken, by the concurrence of this ex-solunt authority. We take up the embjest goin, conceding for the moment, the a and more theorest purpose which the agric-tors allege. Allowing them predit for this as he canly object they have in proposing a call for a Convention, we submit to the people that such in assemblage is wholly municensary would be attended with unwise political agitation—recracitate additional elections, and would involve expenditure entirely dispropotioned to any good it could accomplish. The main purpose now announced is, that this body is to counsel and advise the Confederate Sovernment-and otherwise aid it-to proceote the war. What councel could it furnish that the Legislature cannot as well bestow? They are both representatives of the pee noth elected in the same way, and both bodi are likely to be composed of very much the same sort of material. So far as counsel is oncerned, seither the Convention por the Legislature could pass any ordinance or actan organic or Legislative law. The most either could do, must be done by way of recoutions; and, the resolutions of the latter, sethe exponent of the public sentiment, would have equal weight with those of the former. So far as negotiations for peace are concerned the President has three times endeavored ke make them ; and Lis efforts have been contumelicusly rejected-and there is positive widence, that any proposition now would have the same fate : for Lincoln himself, and his whole Congress, have declared that, they would receive no terms short of reconstruction and the majority refuse even this-with Lincoln at its head. On what other subject ould a Convention advise'? The Confedenation in every State, than members of a

ate Government has better sources of infor-Convention could possibly be. It has the Gevernor of each State, with all his meansthe Legislature with theirs, and its own officers posted in various localities. Suppose the system were rdepted that the common Government is to discard these casy and natural nodes of information, and Conventions were convoked by the different States to set as adviers of the Government! What a melee we should soon have. Here would be an advis ary movement from North Carolina, oppesed frem South Carolina, amended by Georgia, with a substitute from Alabamavarious and conflicting counsels, as interest, pre judice and natural difference of opinion ment, instead of being allowed to walk by the light of its own reason, would be obliged to grope its way to harbor through these devious channels. The project is idle and worthless. Nor is it likely, in the present agitation in North Carolina, that the body would be composed of material either capable of, or inclined o, give wholesome advice. If the present Legislature is any specimen of what the shor would bring forth, God forbid that the Boold suffer such an effiction. Now; the last Legislature bad it in its power to do important service to the Confederacy-not in the way of advice, but of action. One mode was pass an act authorising the Governor to mploy the Home Guard io arrest deserters ;another was to allow him, or the Chief Justice n his request, to call the Supreme Court to ettle vexed questions Both of these were ecommended and preed by the G vernor, and they were specially desired by the Confederate

be sent from the army, to overawe and at h them a time, too, when troops could out ill be spared. With all the influence of the Governo and all the exertions of the wiser and more practical of the members it was with great difficulty that any law was passed on the subject; and then the Governor was restricted o calling them from the county in which the deserters were, and those adjacent, so that a body of deserters had naught to do, but to pass into a county not adjacent to those called n, in order to set the whole power of the Governor at defiance. Thus in this instance, when North Carolina legislation might have aided the Government, it only supplied a broen staff on which be who leant must fall. The result was that the Confederate Government was chliged, and is still, to hold a large force in this State, employed in this business-to the weakening of the army and to the hiury of the cause.

Government—these two pieces of practical

ercice. . Deserters from the army were

making this State's city of refuge—they came

from all the States, under the invitation ex-

tended by the decision that the Home Guard

ould not be called out to arrest them. They

were out lying in the words and committing

all manner of depredations. A Brigade had

The other case was, if possible, worse The several Judges were known to differ in portant questions every day coming up. One would decide one way, another the other mil the law was uncertain and contradictory. By reason of this, conflicts were likely to arise between the (Confeder tr) military and the judiciery of the State. A decision by the urig miht settle the whole by establishing bining precedents. The regular term of the court was a long ways off. What hindered to allow he Governor this discretion ? No harm could ocasibly arise, set the recommendation of the Gavernor was refused, and this aid withheld rom the common Government. And on now so the evil of it in full force: One Judge decided the substitute question, by ding the applicant; another would

We repeat, we must fight-there is no "dille way to peace but by submission to "duty duty let us all de that. We can do wise, and be true men,"

Roleigh Standard, February 27, 1868

Under the head of "The War" the New York Tribane of the 1st inst, has the follow-

ing paragraph:

Prom Newbern we have further particulars of the rapidly increasing feeling of discontent in North Carolina. The people are mying the tail of a State Convention, and Dr. Leach, one of the recently elected members of the Rebal Congress, mays through the Raleigh Standard, that North Carolina now claims the fulfillment of the compact or the right to depart from the Confederacy in peace. Gov. Vance opposes the texation of State property by the Rebel Gov. rement. The Raleigh Standard, in an article addressed to slaveholders, says if the war continues twelve months longer, the institution of slavery will be destroyed.

We call the attention of our late successful

federacy of a good marine. More than three

who usure the empire of the seas, as against enemies of the human race."

a hite a world was being destroyed, seems to have indicated wherein lay the Safety and strength of a people. From the days of that

patriarch, down to the present time, the

rine has been the right arm and the glory

nations. The Naval battle of Acteur

elivered into the hands of Augustu

Caesar, the empire of the world. The

poverty and insignificance to riches and power

through their marine. The formidable squad-

to dominate in the New-as well as in the Old

World. The States of Helland, whose inhab-

itants, originally fleeing from religious perse-

ution, had settled down amid the marshe

that border the German Ocean, became power

to the reign of Elizabeth, England played but

a secondary role in European affairs. The fit-ting out by Spain or the formidable armada, destined for her subjugation, first gave impulse

to the genius and energy of her "Virgin Queen." Then was laid the foundations of

that colorsal power upon the seas which, in its

which Capping has said, Eng and, if necestary

would unbar their caves and let loose the winds." It is instructive and at the same

time amusing, to trace the rise and progress of

that immense Colosses. Nothing better illustrates the depth and strategy of English statesmanship. Allying herself to Holland, her first efforts were directed in chasing from the seas the Spanish Squadron. Having accomplished

that, she drops her ally and triend, and be a

coalition with her ancient rival and enemy France, compels the fleets of Holland, in their

turn, to seek safety within their ports. Thus

having successively destroyed the maratime as-

cendancy of Spain and Holiand, she seve s ber

alliance with France, and putting the French ships to flight, rides. Mistrees of the seas." Such

has been the depth of her diplomac grand the

sagacity of her statesm nahip that all

attempt of a coalition of the other maritime

powers of Europe against her have been fruit-

would have been her fate but for her mari-

time supremacy? There can scotcely be a doubt that it would have been the same as

that of Scotland and Ireland—the less of na-tionality and of political existence Separa-

ted by a narrow channel from a brave and warlike people, her formidable squadrons

alone have preserved her from their cutches. Had it been possible for Louis the XIV, or Napuleon the I, to have landed their regions upon British soil. England, instead of being

would have been but a dependancy of France.

Having noticed the important part the ma-

rine has played in the fortues and destinies

of nations, let us turn for a moment to our-selves. Su pose the same wisdom and energy had marked our efforts for the creation of a

navy as have characterised the conduct of the

other arm of our defence-how different to-

by would hav been our consistion? Their

supremacy upon the water has given our en-

enries the only advantage which they have

truthful old maxim which says "it is never

too late to do good." The Canfederac

abounds in timber, and iron and coal-indeed

in all the materials necessary for the construc-

tion of boats. It abounds also in numerous

streams, which though not ordinarily navigable

for boats of much draught, yet during the Spring floods would enable them to descend from

points of construction unexposed to the

not a sufficient amount of individual emer-

prise and expitat in the Confederacy to do

hat which the Government fails to do !-

About the commencement of the last censury when France found herself battling against

Europe combined against her, with Treasury

blockaded, an expedition was fitted out by individual enterprise and liberality, the ob-

ject of which was the capture of Rio Janeiro,

he expedition, cluding the blockade of the

In so doing, there will arise for you a pyramid of gratitude as lasting as those of Egypt, P.

YANKERS AS WILLS VELLEY, -We loop

They also took possession of six thousand dollars, in the hands of Probate Judge Frank-lin for distribution smong soldiers' familes.

first rank of the European States.

ess. Thus in the course of half a century,

ful through their maritime ascendancy.

We call the attention of our late successful competitor, Dr. Leach, (whose prototype was T. Hardy, Secretary to the "London Corresponding Society" 1794—afterwards Thomas Hardy, prisoner in the dock of Old Baily, to the side above quoted. It is taken from their action could not take the style of cither the New Fork Tribune. That paper save that "Dr. Leach, one of the recently elected members of the Rebel Congress, says through the Raleigh Standard, that North Carolina now claims the faifillment of the compact or the right to depart from the Confederacy in peace." Thus, one of the Yankees whom Dr. Leach calls " brethren " in one of his circulars, does not mistake the Doctor's language, but construes it for himself, and publishes it to the North as another evidence of the 'rapidly increasing feeling of discontent in North

> Horace Greely to Brother Leach, greeting : While the Confederate Commissioner in Richmond is engaged in trying one Mrs. Patterson Allen for only betraying the family where she resided, and communicating privately with the enemy-here in North Carolina, a member elect to Congress, denounces to the enemy, to our soldiers and people, that our whole Government is a despetism, towards which " forbearance is no longer a virtue"that now "North Caroline claims the fulfillment of the compact or the right to depart in peace." Thus, "increasing the feeling of discontent"-advising the rupture of the government, and "aiding and comforting the memy." Is there no Commissioner in North Carolina? The whole case would turn quicky on a common sense construction of admit ed publications.

We record with great pleasure the following tribute to the distinguished officer in whose honor it is bestowed. We know Genl. Rodes well-have seled with him and under him-his division consisting in a large measurd of North Carolina Brigades. It takes none of his acquaintances by surprise that he obtained promotion by "distinguished gallantry;" and that his "skill and conduct" should attract observation. Gen. Rodes combines the elements of an officer in most admirable proportions. He is a disciplinarian firm, but unoppressive-careful of the comforts of his men and strict in his exactions of duty. On the battle field he handles his command with excellent discretion-always making it tell-with effect whether it be a Regiment, Brigade, or Division. And his hold Alabamians-they have been our neighbors on bloody fields-they comprise the best spirits of their State, and their march on the enemy has been laid beavy and thick. May God defend them and our own North Carolinians as they fight side by side-they make a nuble brotherhood. In at the beginning, determined to the end. When the great day of deliverance shall come, a grateful country will swell to grandeur the jubilce of their wel-

GEN. ROBERT E. RODES.-The Richmord correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, speaking of Gen. Lee's compliments to Battle's Brigade, quotes Gen. Lee's ewn words relative to the gallant young Major General who so ably commands the Division to which Battle's brigade belongs, and recalls the fact that Gen. R. owes his promotion to Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Gen. Rodes has commanded his division with success and shiften manded his division with success and ability. and I am gratified to state this division has re-enlisted for the war, Battle's brigade of Alshamians having set the example. Instead of raising new brigades, I think it would be far better to recruit to the fullest numbers those veteran brigades, whose whole conduct is wor-To which the correspondent of the Adver-tiser adds the following, additional quotation

from the same high authority:

Gen. Lee, speaking of the division in the same communication, says: "Gen. Rodes' division acted at Chancellorsville with distintinguished sallantry, and that officer owes his premetion to General Jackson's observa-tion of his skill and conduct. You will see in my report of that battle that one of his dying messages to me was to the effect that General Redes should be promoted Major Gen-eral, and his promotion should date from May

The Address of Bet. Dr. Lacy.

The first address of this able divine and true patriot, at the Commons Hall, on the evening of the 16th, is reported to us as a splendid effort-full of earnest, heart-stirring and soul-inspiring elequence. It taught the duty the citizen owes to his country—it enferced the obligations to its fulfillment, and it cheered the performer by the assurance of that favor of the good God which is the resuch a source, must needs produce good. It sheds a double light apon our darkened pathshe light of the truth "ses upon a candlestick giving light to the whole house"-- and this light reflected from the pure, upright and interested character of him who displays is. Dr. Lacy is over welcome to this community ,y here bels greatly beloved and peres to so then on his present patriotle trimion. We argiet that we were prev and the season of control

10' Feb. 12th, 1864.

Ma Entrop :—As truthe State Journal which has departed, I have nothing to may all was gratified newwork to see it appounded that you were to take charge of The Confederale, a paper which had state Phoneix like from the sches of the old State Journal—I was gratified for various mason—first Heanne we were old friends and elaminates, and I knew that in these troublons times you would siways do an old friend justice—secondly, because I knew you first traveled a great deal and could give your readers much information in regard to foreign countries—and as provisions—especially delicacies are quite scarce now. I thought your long residence in France, might enable you to furnish in your valuable paper, many good receipts, so that the sick and afflicted could be suabled, notwithstanding the very short allowance upon which we are placed, Ma Epiron :- As trathe State Jou omand years ago an eminent writer made of the following language : "All mankind arm themselves against those short allowance upon which we are placed, to have congthing prepared that would tickle the appetite. Again I knew that you had been badly treated by the Confederate Government, and on account of such treatment—(at which I was very indignant myself) you had enemies of the human race."

If at that early day the maring was considered thus important, how much more so now, when modern improvements have rendered it tenfold more formidable? The Almighty, in commanding Nosa to build an Ark, whereby he and his family were saved. been competed to leave the field of war, when so many of our brave soldiers were laying down their lives, and that through a sense of honor you could no longer fight the "battles of freedom in freedom's noly land"—at least you could not fight them as a Brig. General. Again I was learful that your long travels, and your disappointment in not being promoted to a Generalship might be see my old your health and I was glad to see my old your health and I was glad to see my old companion and classmate get a comfortable birth in the pleasant city of Ouka, so that he would be shielded from the Conscript law. For these and various other reasons I could mention, I am exce dingly rejeiced to see that you have assumed the charge of The Confederate. ofe, and I therefore directed your agent in Greensboro, a lew days kines to send on my

name as a subscriber.

I knew that I should not be disappointed in fou-I see from your paper this morning, that you have already put my name in your columns—I thank you kindly for the notice, though I knew that you would not forget au old friend—I think I have cause to complain however that you have associated my name with such small men as Hon. E. G. Reade R. P. Dick, D. F. Caldwell and others. It is true that in the Bouglas Convention which met at Raleigh, you thought Mr. D.ck one of the great men of the State, and a pure patriot -but I beg of you never again to associate my name with such small fry as the Hon. E. G. Reade-I ask this on the ground of old

friendship.

Again dear Editor, I rejeice that you intend to publish the names of those who are in favor of the sovereign people of North Carolina meeting together and expressing their sentiments as freemen. The Standard Progress and Observer and may other papers have not had the morat courage to do this under the false idea that In so doing, they might give aid and com ort to the enemy. I rejoice to ses that you take a different view of the sunject-1 ope you will go on in the good work; and as publishing a paper is now attended with a great deal of cost, I will agree to furnish you with at least 1,000 names from Ghilford, without charging you one cent, These are other words, we must " hee and let live If you desire it, I can fill a few columns in every issue of your paper. You are engaged in a great and glorious work in giving there names to the public in order that second in future shall be made up correct, and it will afford me peculiar pleasure to aid and assist as it always does to aid in any thing that is calculated to contribute to the peace and quiet As an old friend, an old schoolmate and an

classmate, I ask the favor of an insertion of this in your very valuable paper at an early Yours, very truly, JAMES A. LONG.

[For The Confederate NEAR LIBERTY MILLS,) CAMP 28th REGIMENT N. C. T.,

Feb. 16th 1864. Mr. Editor :- Just say to the people at home a a word of encouragement, that this regiment (war-worn, and with-ranks discriminated by he casulties of battle) has re-enlisted for the over us. Is it too late now to awake from the lethargy which has paralyzed our efforts in regard to a navy? There is a trite but ware. The far famed reputation it has wen by its unfluching devotion to the cause which it so eagerly and early esponsed, has been ecupsed by this its most brilliant deed of the war. Regardless of the privations and hardships it has experienced for the last three years, the brave bearts comprising it are not ready to lay down their arms, and turn their backs many a hard fought field. Trace them from Hanover C. II. to Gettysburg, and you will see no nobler deeds enacted than what they Fear—let the Government beston but a moiety of the energy in the construction of triumph over a dastard foe, but over themboats there, that it has in endeavoring to con-vince European powers of the insufficiency of By this act, they have added the brightess the enemy's blockade. In twelve months, or star to that magnificent charlet that now less time, we might have a fleet of boats which crowns their banner. They have spoken words would not only make day light through the blockade, but possibly enable us to regain possession of the entire sea coast of this State. But if the Government cannot do this, is there of encouragement to the people at home, tel-ling the faint-hearted to be of good cheer, and to skulkers, that their day of retribution is fast approaching; and at the same time hurl-ing defiance at that enemy that would dare to devastate our homes. This proof of their devotion to our cause, their determination to be free or die, is worthy of commendation and speaks well for the old North State, regardless of that obnexious sentiment that prevades some portions of her territory. Some may, and doubtless will say, that the men were compulsed, but is untrue and is treating those brave men with minstice. This was the The expedition, cluding the blockade of the enemy, was entirely successful; and such was the conscript law, and the men dislike very much to be called a conscript regiment. All that is tion against her, and became her a-lies and European powers broke loose from the coali-tion against her, and became her a lieu and riends. Men of wealth of the Contederacy, limitates the example of the French patricks is for the people at home to be as true to themselves, as the soldiers are to our cause. and by the blaming of God, independence will rest upon grateful people. UNUS-

A MIRAGE IN CHARLESTON BAY .- A COTrespondent of the Mississippian, writing from Charleston, under date of the 18th, thus de-

YANKERS IN WILLS VALLEY,—We learn, says the Atlanta Register of Wednesday, from an intelligent gentleman just from Leban-n, DeKalb county, Alabama, that the Yankees, about eight thousand strong, appeared at the village of Lebanon, fifty miles west of Rome, on Tuesday last, took possession of the place, captured about thirty furloughed soldiers, and set fire to the town in two or three places, burning up one entire some Charteston, under date or she loss, thur describes a rare epectacle;

This morning a bestiful phenomenon, and one of rare occurrence, was to be seen on the bay, which presented the appearance of a boundless occase, with the waves dancing and sparkling in the sunships as far as the eye could reach. Not a cloud was to be seen could reach. Not a cloud was to be seen above this vist extent of water; the blue sky, terminating in a beautifully defined border, the line of which was accurately developed, alone bounded the distant view; and so complete was the optical illusion that it was impossible, for some length of time, to imagine anything clse than the sea itself had, by some unaccountable means, actually risen shows its natural level, overflowed the islands and covered the hills. Nothing could exceed the effect of this beautiful miragely which lasted for some time; and then, as if by majde, the volume of unity vapors in a mean rolled like self on and floated analy in this and likes. outh of Lebanos when a skirmish ensued-our forces lesing two mers wounded, and then full back to Order Blaff, on the Coose river, twenty-eight miles west of Bome.

This Yankes force consists of both savalry and infantry, and was commended by Gan. Smith, of Biograph.

On Wednesday assessing, the Yankes infantry setired to the top of Band Businessin, six asless force Lebanos, Leving fire insured

Mary Mothers, We see at

The Wilmipgers Joseph publishes highty interesting accepts of the acceptants of
the force which task. Witnessees under command of Brigarille Consect Matein, to to-operate in the requir demonstration against flowbers. It give to very great pleasure to corroborate the atalements of the Journal's cor
respondent. General Martin, with the gallest
officers and measurable his command, seconpliaited all and more than had been different to them, and Ublame stracks, anywhere for the comperative failure of the combined more some parative faiture of the combined more lartin or the beave little army under his a m and from all we have been able to learn Senerals Chingman Bed Hoke also performed their part well and bravely.

Reg etting the seconity of selection and

omi-sion, we present such pursions as will be most interesting to our readers:

The expedition consisted of the 17th North Carolina Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel John C. Lamb, commanding; the 42nd Regiment, North Carolina Troops, Colonel John E. Brown, commanding; Captain Paris' (Virginal) Battery of Artillery, and Captain Ethis.

Battery of Major J. W. Mapre's Battalion of Artillery, and the commander of Artillery. Agillery; and two companies of cavalry—Captain Harris and Captain Harland—the latter from South Carolina.

The expedition moved from Wilhington on

the 28th ult. pand made an average march of twenty miles a day over heavy sandy roads at this end of the line, and deep muddy ones at the order. No remarkable incident bosurred until our forces approached the enemy's lines, when General Martin disposed his forces as follows: An advanced guard, consisting of all the cavary, three companies of infantry, and one of artillery, was thrown forward to "feel" the enemy—the cavalry being under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Jeffords, 5th South Caro ina Cavalry, and the whole under command of Col. George. nel R. J. Jefforde, 5th South Care in Cavelry, and the whole under command of Col. George-Jackson. The rest of the infantry and artillery followed under the immediate supervision of the Commanding General. On nearing the first pickets of the enemy and discovering them on the slert, the caveiry dashed furiously forward, and the Taukee pickets (twenty-five or thirty in number) retreated as tast as their busses, would carry them. The road over orses would carry them. The road over which pursuers and pursued had to pass was through a swamp, and full of deep holes overflowing with mud and water. But on they sped—some of the Yankee horses and their riders turning somersets in the mud, and ours running over them, and tumbling headlong into the deep mire after them, inflicting many bruises upouthe men and horses, (breaking the neck of one of the latter) but doing no serious damage to the riders. It was at this point that Lieut Muse, of Harrie cavalry, while gallantly leading the charge, fell mor-tally woulded by a pistol shot from a Yankee

who was being hotly pursued.

Besides the capture of prisoners, about twenty of the enemy were killedtheir wounded being carried of the field. After driving them through the woods, and and the fort (Newport Barracks), the enemy opened on us with a 42-pounder from the fort. Captain Paris delivered a few well directed tos a them from his 12-pound Napoleon. when the General determined to assault the works with infantry. Skirmishers were thrown forward, but on their appearance, the enemy, having previously set fire to Il the buildings, bridge, and tore up the county bridge over Newport river to prevent pursuit. It was now night, and after a running fight of six hours, over the distance of eight miles, our gallant troops were in pursuesion of the field—the enemy dying for life. Altogether, our troops

captured seven pieces of artilery, several hundred stand of arms, two hundred boxes amunition, bont seventy five prisoners, six slaves, a dozen horses, and commissary-atores enoug-to subsist the troups during their stay in the neighborhood, besides a large quantity of clothing with which our men supplied themselves-auch as overcosts, pants, blankets, &c.. The enemy burst most of their quartermaster and commissary stores. They also burnt their stables with the horses in them. Some few horses were rescued by our men. In additi n to our contures, we destroyed one thousand barrels of turpentine belonging to the United States Government and burnt two sail road bridges.

The next morning the General directed Col. to make a reconnoiseance in the vicinity of Newbern—not having heard from our forces there, and being in entire ignorance se to the

there, and being in entire ignorance as to the movements of our troops.

This work was thoroughly accomplished.—
Col. J. went within a mile of Nawbern, obtained valuable information, capthring two block houses, epiking the guns, tearing up and burning every railroad and county bridge between the Trent and Shepardaville, or Newport Barracks, and bringing off a full outfit of clothing for his men. d clothing for his men.

Convenence Bonns,—It is a cheering in-dication to see the farmers of the country investing their maney in Confederate Bonds. A Bond was advertised for sale in this paper two weeks ago, and since then we have had numerous applications and could have sold several thousand dollars worth if we had

In Richmond last week, 8 per cent Bonds sold at auction at \$25 50 premium; 7 per cents \$12 premium. Advancing tendency. It is stuted that ip-England the Confederate loan has advance to 50—that is, \$50 is paid in gold or its equivalent for \$100 worth of our bonds—equal to seven or eight hundred dollars of our currency,

Fereigners have faith in our final success

Tielegram from Cincinnati asnonuers that the Yankee Gen Wood, on the chalders Resecrans throws, by official report, the responsibility of the Charkamanga fight, has responded, with overwhelming evidence, exporating humself and "asing up" Resecrans.

COURT OF BOULTY

fine, po bbl. of 198 lb. green, "

boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds, serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 lbs.,

vool domestic

fresh, nett, per good "bush of 56 lbs., two bush consburgs,

each, cotton, % yard wide, 4% yds. to pound, per yard,
yard,
yard,
yard,
yard,
syd. wide,
3% yd. to pound,
per yard,
3 yds. lb., per yard,
Coast, per bush, 50 lb.
Liverpool, per bush
of 50 pounds,
Virginia, per bush
of 50 pounds,
army, per paund,
army, per pair,

Sax. '' pound,
soldiers' wool per pair,
fat, per head,
brown, common, per

black," pound green," 10 dz. to per yard,
elean, per pound,
tider, "gallon,
manufactured, per gal
good ""
first rate white "bush
of 60 pounds,
fair, per bush of 60 lbs.
erdinary, per bush os

ordinally, per bush, of
60 pounds?
baled, per 100 lbs.,
unbaled, per 100 lbs.,
washed, "pound,
unwashed,"
wood axle, 4 horse,
new, each,
iron axle, 4 horse, new
asch

each rood axle, 2 lbs.

B, TRANS, WAGONS AND TO Haling long firage, per hundred po Shelling and hagging core, melic thed by government, per bucket, Hire of two hours, terres